

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1886.

NO. 195.

IN BOTH HOUSES.

Morgan's Resolution Referred to the Committee.

IN MEMORY OF HENDRICKS.

The Tributes to the Deceased—Surge to Women—The Dakota Bill Riddleberger's Resolutions.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Major Jones, Corps of Engineers, regarding improvements in Oregon.

Among the petitions presented and appropriately referred were several by Eye from various organizations of Knights of Labor, of Maine, praying that the Territory known as Oklahoma be opened to settlers.

Among the measures favorably reported from committees was a joint resolution by Blair, from the committee on woman's suffrage, providing for a Constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women.

Cockrell stated this report was not the unanimous judgment of the committee and that the minority reserved the right to present a written report in opposition to the measure.

The joint resolution was passed on the calendar.

Riddleberger offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the executive of the United States is not restricted by constitutional law in removing or suspending an appointee; that the Senate has no right to require that reasons shall be given for such removal or suspension; that it is not the right of the Senate to call for any paper relating to the conduct of a removed or suspended appointee, or to the qualifications and fitness of all persons whose names are presented to the Senate for confirmation or rejection, and it is the duty of the executive to comply with all demands for the same.

In offering the resolution Riddleberger said his purpose was simply to bring the subject up in open debate. It did not involve any of the so-called high prerogatives of the Senate when it should go into secret or executive session, but only that the abstract question as to whether the executive could be called on or required to give reasons for removals. Riddleberger asked for immediate consideration of the resolution.

Cockrell objected.

Pugh said he would submit, either today or to-morrow, a substitute for Riddleberger's resolution.

The matter then went over, and Stanford offered a concurrent resolution, providing for the investigation by the committee on public buildings of both houses of Congress into the charges made in 1883, and now being renewed, against the official conduct of Samuel H. Beaman, during his superintendence of public buildings.

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own knowledge, or contained in any letters, petitions, papers or documents addressed to him, or any member of his cabinet or in possession of either and relating to the subject of removals or suspensions, or containing charges, causes or reasons and proof thereof, for making such removals or suspensions, and no law, public duty or public policy requires or authorizes the Senate to call for such information existing in any form from the President or any member of his cabinet to enable the Senate to review or question the action of the President in exercising his executive, discretionary and exclusive power of removing or suspending the Federal officers from the powers and duties of their offices, or to put the President on trial by the Senate, or to enforce accountability to the Senate for anything he may have done in exercise of such jurisdiction.

Sixth.—That to obtain information considered by either House of Congress in passing necessary and proper laws, either House of Congress may request the President, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interest, to give any information within his knowledge or contained in any public document or records on file in, or in lawful custody of, any of the departments and relating to the administration of any public office or official conduct or acts affecting the official conduct or duties of any public officer or acts affecting the official conduct or duties of any public officer, but for the Senate to make such request of the President or to direct any members of his cabinet to transmit to the Senate any information, or any public documents or papers in open or executive session, to review the propriety or reason, or the information upon which he acted, or may have acted, in making removals or suspensions would be an attempt to obtain such information by false pretenses and for uses and purposes not authorized or justified by any law or public policy of the United States, and should the President grant such request, or require any members of his cabinet to obey such direction from the Senate, when deemed by him to be made for such unjustifiable and unlawful uses, and purposes, would be to recognize and encourage an improper practice and an injurious innovation upon his exclusive and independent rights, powers and duties as President of the United States.

Mr. Ingalls gave notice that when the original and substitute resolutions should come up to-morrow, he would move to refer them to the committee on privileges and elections for further consideration.

The resolution, according to request, was laid over until to-morrow.

The next bill on the calendar was the bill to permit the United States Consul at Warsaw, Russia, to accept certain decorations tendered him by the Russian government. (The Consul is a Russian subject, and not an American citizen.)

Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Logan, opposed the bill and Mr. Morgan spoke in its favor. Mr. Logan evoked applause from the galleries by his remarks, concluding as follows:

"Let the decoration of the American citizen be his daily walk and his demeanor toward his fellow men. That is the only decoration that an American citizen should, in my opinion, wear."

The electoral count bill then came up and Mr. Everts took the floor. He favored the recommitment of the bill to the committee. He thought a section should be added to the bill, making it the duty of the governor of each State, under the seal of the State, as soon as practicable, after the final act of the State in the electoral appointment, to communicate to the United States government the result of that process. This communication should show the names of the persons elected or appointed as electors, and what vote had been cast for such persons respectively. Mr. Everts was satisfied if this was done the difficulties surrounding the question of counting the vote would disappear. For we should have the highest public authority showing the final act of the state in the election.

Mr. Teller denied the right of Congress to submit the question to the Supreme Court. The question, who are electors, for any given State was the question for the State alone, and Mr. Teller, therefore, favored leaving to the government of each State the matter of certificates, and proposed an amendment to the effect that in the case of the non-concurrence of the two houses, and in case such non-concurrence (and consequent failure to count the vote of a state) resulted in taking away the majority required by the constitution, or when by not counting the vote of a state, an election should be had of a person different from the person who would be elected. If the vote were counted; that in those two emergencies it should be declared that there was no election, and that the House of Representatives should make an election as required by the constitution.

Mr. Everts submitted, as an amendment, that it should be the duty of the executive of each state, as soon as practicable after the final ascertainment of the appointment of electors in such State to communicate under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate showing the result of such ascertainment, setting forth the names of the electors and other particulars and deliver to the electors of such State a similar certificate in triplicate—such certificates to be transmitted by the electors with the result of their own action.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion to recommit, but it struck him that Mr. Everts' suggested amendment embodied an extremely valuable idea—it could be discussed in the Senate, however, as well as in the committee. After a further debate, the motion to recommit was brought to a vote, and resulted—yeas 30, nays 22, the affirmative vote being about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. All proposed amendments went with the bill.

The Dakota bill was then placed before the Senate and Mr. Logan obtained the floor, but gave way for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

The resolutions of Mr. Riddleberger and Mr. Pugh as to the relations between the President and the Senate,

will come up for consideration in the morning hour to-morrow, and Mr. Logan will have the floor at 2 o'clock on the Dakota bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Immediately after reading the journal Holman offered the following:

Resolved, That the House has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States; Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended in order that the eminent services and private virtues of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated;

Resolved, That the clerk of the House be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Bryant, who represents the district which formerly returned Hendricks to the House of Representatives, was the first speaker to bear testimony to the worth of the dead statesman. He traced the life of Hendricks through childhood, youth and manhood, showing in every stage the manifestability and talent which made his name familiar to every household in the land. Hendricks was no ordinary man. He was one of the few great men whose greatness increased and whose sublimity became more sublime the nearer he was approached. He was an honest man; suspicion never breathed calumny against his integrity. He passed through the fiery furnace of public life without a scar, his statue to fully represent him should be chiseled in spotless white marble. He daily practiced the greatest of all virtues, charity.

Mr. Browne, of Indiana, as a political opponent of Mr. Hendricks, bore witness of his sterling qualities of heart and mind. He was, without challenge, the chief representative of the Indiana Democracy. If he did not formulate its policy, he accepted it as the true faith. If he did not go before he went well abreast of party alignment—he went into the thickest of the fight; congratulated his forces in victory or in defeat; covered their retreat. He was not a political boss. He governed without the whip or the bribe. He was a King, but he reigned by common consent and made his subjects his peers. He was ever true to himself, true to his honor, true to his duty, true to his country. No dishonest dollar even touched the palm of his hand.

Messrs. Kleiner and Holman, as representatives of the commonwealth which knew and loved Mr. Hendricks best, closed the eulogies with brief addresses, descriptive of the public and private virtues of the dead statesman and then the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the House adjourned.

The Irish Question.

DUBLIN, February 2.—At meeting of the League, to-day, Mr. Sexton, who presided, predicted that at the next election the Nationalists would combine with the Liberals and return eighty-nine members to Parliament. Ireland, he said, was satisfied with the result of the temporary power of the conservatives, who had abolished coercion and introduced the land purchase measure, establishing the principle that the State should provide money for the extinction of landlords. He advised Mr. Gladstone to avoid violence and disorder in Ireland by assisting the distressed peasants with government funds and protecting them from extortion until the bill has been passed to buy out the landlords. He urged the Irishmen to remain peaceful while there was a chance of Mr. Gladstone making efforts in behalf of Irish nationality.

Furnish the Government.

ALBANY, February 2.—The joint canal committee of the State Legislature met to-day and listened to arguments on the question of deepening the Erie Canal and lengthening the locks, and whether it should be done by the State or the Federal government be asked to do it. All the speakers favored the Weber bill, now pending in Congress, to reimburse the State to the extent of \$5,000,000, but all opposed the calling on or turning over the canal to the government.

In Retaliation.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, February 2.—Reports from the mineral region of Pachuca in the State of Hidalgo, are that several thousand silver miners are out of work owing to the action of the companies in stopping operations by way of a reply to the State government, which refuses to repeal the export tax of 2 per cent on silver.

To be sent to Pastor.

JERSEY CITY, February 2.—George P. Fangel and Joseph Clark, the latter a boy of 12 years, who were bitten by a St. Bernard dog yesterday, will be sent to Paris to be treated by M. Pasteur.

Will See the Pope.

BERLIN, February 2.—It is rumored that an influential deputation of Catholics from Prussian-Poland will visit the Pope for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to the proposed Germanism of Poland.

ACHENBACH & Bro's low prices for rich silks and velvets are the town talk.

Watson's Coal Office Removed.

The coal office of James C. and Hugh Watson has been removed from the Express office to L. D. and A. Young's shoe store. Patrons will please take notice. Also receive orders for all kinds of Draying, Moving Furniture, House-hold goods, etc. JOHN WATSON, Drayman.

THREE MILE race for the champion medal of Utah at the Rink on Wednesday evening.

MUSIC EVERY night this week at the Rink.

RAILROAD COLLISION

Caused by Criminal Negligence.

GLADSTONE AND VICTORIA.

Sudden Death of General David Hunter—Dement Denies—An Unconditional Surrender.

Collision.

STANTON, Va., February 2.—A disastrous collision occurred on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad here at 1 o'clock this morning. The night express ran into a freight train on a siding and completely wrecked both engines. Fireman Gittings, of Richmond, was killed, his body being terribly scalded and mutilated. Z. Lowry, engineer, had his throat cut and his arm scalded. His condition is dangerous. Charles Smalls, engineer of the freight train, had his back badly sprained, and his body bruised. The only passenger hurt was Dr. Lafferty, of Richmond, who was standing in the sleeping car and was knocked down and bruised, but not seriously. The accident was caused by criminal negligence. The freight train was on the side-track waiting the arrival of the express. The conductor told a brakeman, Samuel Via, that when the express passed he should turn the switch. Via went to sleep and was aroused by a passing freight train. He changed the switch just as the express came in sight and before the fatal error was discovered the train dashed on the siding and the engines locked, the two bolts being jammed together.

Gladstone and Victoria.

LONDON, February 2.—The Court Circular announces that Mr. Gladstone, in an audience with the Queen, on Monday, was appointed Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone was unable to accept the Queen's invitation to stay at Windsor until Tuesday.

It is rumored that Mr. John Nohs will be Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. MacDermott Attorney-General of Ireland, and Mr. Hemphill Solicitor-General of Ireland.

The Daily News says that Mr. Parnell will finally demand that the local government question be settled by Parliament before the local question or that both subjects be discussed together and that he will strongly oppose dealing with the land question first.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, Liberal Whip, will be promoted in office and Mr. Arnold Morely will succeed him as whip.

Mr. Gladstone will be returned to Parliament for Midlothian, without opposition in the re-election necessitated by his acceptance of the office.

Dement Denies.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Surveyor-General Dement of Utah, was examined by the Senate committee on public lands to-day with reference to recent publications which embodied alleged utterances of his, implicating Senators, members of Congress and high executive officials in Washington and in Utah, in extensive conspiracies to misappropriate public lands for their own benefit, and in conspiracy to influence by bribery legislation affecting the Mormons. Dement denied the statements attributed to him without reservation.

He said he had never stated that he took four detectives to Utah, and did not, in fact, take them. He did not state that 50 per cent of the land entries were fraudulent. He made no statement about the mineral lands being annexed to homesteads. He did not state that there was a ring, including all the Federal officials, from the Governor down. He had made no discovery to warrant any such statement. He had discovered nothing which would implicate Governor Murray or any other official in Utah in frauds. He never stated that any western Republican Senator received \$25,000 for opposing the Edmunds bill, nor that several Democratic members of the House had received several thousand dollars for services of the same sort.

The newspaper men who sent out the interviews which Surveyor-General Dement of Utah repudiates, will ask the public lands committee of the Senate to grant them a hearing, in order that they may vindicate themselves and give the sources of their information.

Died Suddenly.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—General David Hunter, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly this afternoon at his residence in this city. He was in his usual good health this morning and made several visits down town during the afternoon. On returning, he complained of pains in his abdomen, and had to be assisted to bed. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and also served with distinction in the late war. He was retired in 1860, after being severely wounded in several engagements. He was president of the military court that tried Mrs. Serratt.

An Unconditional Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—El Paso, Texas—Major Robinson, army postmaster, received a dispatch from Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to-day, which stated a courier, who had just arrived there, brought a message from Lang's ranch, which contained information of an unconditional surrender of Lieutenant Apache Chief Geronimo to Lieutenant Meatz, who succeeded the late Captain Crawford.

The Highblinder.

St. Louis, February 2.—The case of Chyo Goom, the Chinese highblinder, was postponed to-day until to-morrow.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 2, 1886. (Signal Service, U. S. A.)

Time of Observation.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.	State of Sky.	Temperature.
5.00 a. m.	29.60	23	81	0	0	1-4	23
9.00 a. m.	29.65	25	76	0	0	4	25
1.00 p. m.	29.68	37	81	0	0	2	37
5.00 p. m.	29.71	40	81	0	0	0	40
8.00 p. m.	29.74	38	80	0	0	2	38

Maximum temperature, 39.4 degrees. Minimum temperature, 22.4. Rainfall, 0.00 inches. To reduce barometer to sea level add 4.35. J. B. MARSH, Observer. Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

The Horn Silver.

Last Tuesday was quite an eventful day at the Horn Silver; for the first time in nearly a year the bins were filled with ore and several cars were loaded for shipment. During the day visitors from town gathered around the work and watched with interest every move that was made, though, of course, no information of importance could be obtained. Five car loads of ore were shipped north Wednesday, but it had to be side-tracked this side of Desert on account of the dangerous condition of a bridge over the Sevier. The present outlook is quite encouraging, for there is no doubt but that if the company is so disposed, it can do enough live work in a short time to cover the cost of several months of dead work.—Southern Utah Times.

Parry's Literary Journal.

This popular magazine for February is out. It contains some excellent current literature, chief among which may be mentioned the articles on "Last Days of Washington's Army at Newburgh," and "Stories of the Martyrs." The present number contains, besides the usual array of Popular Miscellany, some excellent poetry. The whole number is well worth perusing.

Schaefer Means Business.

New York, February 2.—Jacob Schaefer, billiard expert, to-day, issued the following:

Mr. Maurice Vignaux, and Baker, Mr. John Downing. Having declined to make good the challenge to me to play Maurice Vignaux a return match after such challenge had been duly accepted by me and my backer, I hereby announce my willingness to play Mr. Vignaux, or any other man in the world, a match game of 3,000 points at 14-inch balk line for \$5,000 a side under the express condition that the winner shall take all the receipts and the loser pay all expenses incidental to the match. I prefer Vignaux as an opponent and should he win his backer be unable to secure \$5,000 stake money to wager, I am willing to play for \$1,000 a side with the same binding condition that the winner shall take all receipts and the loser pay all expenses. (Signed) JACOB SCHAEFER.

The Turf.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Racing was resumed to-day over the Exposition course, after the suspension of more than three weeks, on account of the bad condition of the track. The weather was cloudy and the track was heavy.

First race, for all ages, winning penalties, 1 1/4 miles—Biddy Bowling won by half a length, John Sullivan second, Hot Box third. Time, 2:12.

Second race, selling race, 3/4 mile—Hibernia won by a length, Shamrock second, Eric third. Time, 1:42.

Third race, selling race, one mile—Kiohba won by a length, Baton Rouge second, Malvolio third. Time, 1:58 1/4.

Fourth race, for three-year-olds, winning penalties, 3/4 mile—Leonora won by half a length, Parola second, Rosetta third. Time, 1:27.

Into Mourning.

PARIS, February 2.—The American colony have gone into mourning over the death of Mrs. Bayard.

Minister Mease has cancelled the arrangements for the reception he had announced for next Friday.

The cabinet has decided to relieve Gen. Schmitz, commander of the ninth army corps, of his command for "indirectly censuring Gen. Boulanger, minister of war for removing Gen. Schmitz from Tours to Poitiers."

Have signed and Notified.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—Representatives of Turkey and Bulgaria have signed the agreement relative to the Bulgarian Union and have so notified the powers to that effect.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the numerous medicines often liberally poured into it for the supposed relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic, would often be guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. They would in every instance obtain the speediest and derivable from rational medication. The medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery liquid bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE. WELL BORING MACHINE CHEAP. Enquire at Co-op. Furniture Store.

SPECIAL NOTICE. SECOND HAND BICYCLES of ALL SIZES and in good order from 140 upwards. Sole Agents for U. S. A. for the celebrated Northern. Come and see. N. B. Now is the time to buy bicycles on the installment system—\$20 down, \$10 monthly. Note the address: 27 and 29 South West Temple Street, opposite Valley House. NATHAN BROTHMAN, Agents.

JOHN H. FREEMAN. NO. 24 EIGHTH EAST STREET, SALT LAKE CITY. Commission merchant Columbia River salmon depot. Wholesale and retail dealer in fine h and salt water dace, imported and native fruits, chickens, game, butter and eggs. Highest prices paid. Hotels and families supplied at lowest rates. Orders from the trade solicited.

NERVOUS DISEASES. DR. SPRATT, HERBALIST, TREATS all diseases of the blood and nerve. 230 W. First South Street.

FORD. HORSES AND CATTLE, FED ON REASONABLE TERMS. Apply to Cooper Bros., two miles north of Hot Springs, or P. O. box, 1234, City.

WANTED. WANTED MAN TO TAKE AN OFFICE and represent a manufacturer. \$50 per week, small capital required. Address Box 70, West Acton, Mass.

COPYING OR OTHER CLERICAL WORK, by a young man. Address C. Herald Office.

\$100,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON Real Estate, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and collateral. W. C. F. Fomery, Broker, 103 Main Street. Rates reasonable. Everything confidential.

TO RENT. THE FINE STORE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 25 West First South. For terms apply to L. J. Griffiths.

CITY SCAVENGER. WORK DONE GOOD AND WITH Promptness. Drop Orders to P. O. Box 901, City, or leave them at Thomson's Real Estate Agency, 25 Main Street, opposite City Store.

WILLARD BIRCHMASH. THE AMERICAN MARKET, 66 E. FIRST South, just opened. Full supply of fresh meats always on hand. Willard will be glad to have all old friends give him a call.

REMOVAL. PIONEER FANCY STORE. MRS. B. E. Lutz has removed to 35 and 37 E. First South street, and desires all to remember that a full line of Millinery and Fancy Goods will be kept. Hats and Trimmings, Silks, Amosins, Ribbons, Macramis, etc. Notions of all kinds; also a complete assortment of Wax Flowers and Fruit Material. The Only One kept in Salt Lake. Ladies given in fancy work. Stamping done to order. MRS. B. E. LUTZ.

DE. ELLEN B. FERGUSON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NO. 34 E. Brigham Street, Telephone 51.

PIANO LESSONS. MR. T. RADCLIFFE, TEACHER OF MUSIC, No. 238 E. First South street, second door east of St. Mark's church. Open visited Wednesdays and Saturdays.

J. H. CLIVE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GREEN and FANCY GROCERIES,

Fish, Game, Poultry, Vegetables

and Provisions,

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ONE SET OF RUBBER TEETH, EXTRACTING, FILLING, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINA and other fillings. \$1.00. Extracting Teeth, \$1.00. All work guaranteed first-class.

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in Stables,

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POULTRY, FISH and GAME

Highest Cash Price Paid for

POULTRY, FISH and GAME,

And all kinds of Country Produce.

Valentines!!

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SALT LAKE CITY.

Wholesale and Retail.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug store.